

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY, MAY 25, 1885.

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the Newest and Best Styles, forty different styles Bureaus, seventy-five different styles Bedsteads, a large stock of Sideboards, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Cheffoniers, Hat-racks, Hall and Lawn Seats, Dining and Library Tables, Marble and Wood-top Stands; ten different styles of.

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Our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to inspect our stock of

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Notions, etc., which will be offered VERY LOW. It will be to your interest to call and learn prices before purchasing. Respectfully,

BROWNING & BARKLEY

Second Street, Maysville.

OPERA HOUSE

TUESDAY, MAY 26th.

The Musical Event of Maysville! Grand Instrumental and Vocal

CONCERT,

by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club Concert Company, of Boston, (organized 1859), consisting of the following artists:

Mr. Sam. Franco,
Mr. Max Klein,
Mr. Thomas Ryan,
Mr. Julius Akercyd,
Mr. Fritz Giese.

Solo Violoncellist to the King of King of Holland, assisted by the favorite Soprano,

MADAM CORA GIESE.

Reserved Seats, \$1; General Admission, 50 and 75 cents.
Seats on sale at Harry Taylor's News Stand.

A NAVAL OBSERVATORY

THE DOINGS OF A DAY AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President and Other Prominent People—The Regents at Mount Vernon. Important Government Positions—Topics of the Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Congress, by the act of February, 1880, authorized the construction of a new naval observatory; and a site for this purpose, on Georgetown Heights, was purchased soon after at a cost of \$63,000. The condition of the old observatory was even at that time such as to urge a prompt appropriation of the money needed for the new buildings. Nevertheless, more than five years have elapsed since congress took that step, and the new observatory has not been begun. The plans were made long ago, and were submitted to many leading men of science for comment before their adoption. The amount required for the construction is certainly not extravagant, being a little over half a million. Yet congress has continually neglected to appropriate the money required.

Secretary Whitney has now taken an important step in the matter by referring the whole subject to the National Academy of Science, and the president of this body has entrusted its determination to a committee of seven distinguished members—Messrs. Barnard, Dana, Pickering, Young, Langley, Lyman, and Bell. They are to report upon it in season for action by congress next winter, and are likely to review the whole subject, setting forth the comparative advantages of erecting new buildings on the new site and of reconstructing the old ones upon the present site, so that congress cannot have the excuse of uncertainty as to what is most advisable for further delaying to do anything at all.

It is possible that the opportunity may be taken by the National academy to discuss the question of a change in the administration of the observatory, or, rather, whether it shall hereafter be a naval observatory at all. Some men of science have strenuously argued that the institution, being essentially civilian, should be put under civilian management, and bills to effect this transfer have been from time to time brought before congress. The naval officers, on the other hand, have usually resented this effort to take away from them an establishment of whose success they are naturally proud. The navy has the advantage of possession and of creditable management of the institution as it stands. It has also the argument from history in its favor. There can be no doubt that the observatory found its origin in naval necessities, and was established under naval officers. Still another argument is derived from the fact that there remains a great amount of annual work to do for the navy in this institution.

On the other side, it is strongly urged that the observatory has far outgrown its original scope; that its chief employment has now become purely scientific, and hence should not be subjected to military control, or to the changes involved in naval management. Within the past five years there have been four different superintendents. Rear Admiral John Rogers, whose death removed so ardent a friend of the observatory, Vice Admiral Rowan, and Rear Admiral Franklin, now commanding the European station, preceded the present incumbent.

But, however this question of administration and organization is decided, the construction of the new buildings is really not dependent on it, and should receive consideration from congress on its own merits.

Custom House—Personal.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The president told some Boston gentlemen who called upon him on other matters that it was intended to make the changes in the Boston custom house at an early day. It is thought, however, that nothing will be done until next week, when Secretary of War Endicott shall have returned, for the reason that Secretary Manning wishes to consult him about the changes. The president indicated that the man for the position of collector of the port, vice Mr. Worthington, the proprietor of the Boston Traveller, had about been decided upon. From his remarks the gentlemen are convinced that the overhauling of the Boston custom house will be very thorough.

There was an unusual number of Virginians at the White House. They were all politicians and talked of offices exclusively. The callers consisted of ex-Senator Johnston, Representatives George Wise, O'Ferrall, Libbey and J. B. Patterson. They spent about a quarter of an hour with the president. Speaker Carlisle also called and had a short talk, as did A. M. Wheeler, of Buffalo; Horace Broughton and Theodore Freeman, of New York; William H. Barclay, of Lexington, Va., formerly of Buffalo, and Rev. J. D. English, of Albion, N. Y. The meeting of the cabinet prevented a number of others from having interviews, though they had been admitted to the waiting room.

It is understood that the competition among the colonels of the navy for promotion to the vacant brigadier generalship caused by the death of Gen. McDowell is the liveliest that has ever taken place. Every colonel on the list is understood to be an applicant for promotion, and the most of them have, it is said, employed attorneys to advocate their claims for promotion.

The friends of Mr. Blaine are exceedingly happy over the fact that he never seemed to be in better health than he is now. He walks as erect as he did ten years ago, and instead of the whiteness that is now his he has the pinky glow of health. Mr. Blaine has almost fully discarded a carriage in traveling about the city and can be seen daily walking about in different parts of the city.

Dr. D. V. O. Leary, the present health officer at Albany, was appointed postmaster at Albany. He was very highly indorsed by the Democrats of the city and county of Albany. The position pays \$3,500 per year. He will succeed Mr. William H. Craig, whose term of office expired some days ago.

Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The annual meeting of the regents of the Mount Vernon As-

sociation, in session at the old mansion, has been in progress since Tuesday. Thirteen states are represented, and the regent, Mrs. Lily MacAllister Loughton, presided. The business sessions have been occupied in discussing the regent's financial report and that of the resident superintendent. Congressman Herbert, of Alabama, whose wife was a vice regent, hung in the hall of the mansion a collection of old English engravings, depicting war scenes, and the sword worn by Gen. Washington at Braddock's defeat. Mrs. Herbert and Mrs. Yulee have both died in the last few months, and their places will not be filled for another year.

The New York room, formerly the state dining room, has been restored, and a new ceiling constructed, through the efforts of Mrs. Townsend, the vice regent of New York. Mrs. Richardson, vice regent from Louisiana, presented to the association a piece of the point lace worn by Gen. Washington on his sleeves when sitting to Gilbert Stuart for his famous picture. The lace was a gift from the daughter of Gilbert Stuart.

Quite an impressive social ceremony occurred in the visit of members of the Virginia legislature. The ladies, all handsomely attired, received the gentlemen in the old dining room, which had been very beautifully and faithfully restored by the vice regent from South Carolina, Mrs. Pickens, through contributions in the state. The Virginia legislature was represented by ex-Governor Lewis, Adj. Gen. McDonnell, Col. Portloff and Col. Arthur Herbert. Mr. W. W. Corcoran was down on his annual visit. Mount Vernon is very pretty just now, and, as ever, the resort of hundreds of visitors every day.

Philadelphia Sub-Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—It was reported in government circles that George Eyster, the present assistant treasurer of the United States in this city, would be retained under President Cleveland's administration. Mr. Eyster declined to furnish any information regarding the rumor. Joseph Patterson, B. B. Comegys and James V. Watson, the committee of bankers who visited Washington to protest against the removal of the sub-treasury from the financial center of Philadelphia, are in receipt of a semi-official letter from Secretary Manning announcing that he has decided that the sub-treasury shall remain in its present position. This decision is received with great favor by all the business men in the eastern part of this city.

Mr. Randall in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25.—Samuel J. Randall has returned to town. He is in excellent humor, and took a stroll on Chestnut street about 1 o'clock with George W. Childs. He was the universal object of observation and talk.

"I have only come up for a couple of days," said Mr. Randall. "I shall return to Washington and will bring my family to my country house at Berwin."

"Can you give any hints as to the appointments?" was asked.

Mr. Randall smiled and replied: "Not now. The president is acting very wisely in his choice of men, and should he make any selections among my fellow citizens I am satisfied that he would act with his characteristic good sense."

After Scandal Mongers.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Several gentlemen have urged the president to exclude from the White House the newspapermen who started and printed the falsehood about an alienation between the president and his sister. He has not yet determined to do so, though he is very much incensed that such an outrageous scandal should have been printed.

Off and Gone.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The signal corps station at Long Beach, N. J. twelve miles south of Barnegat, reports the schooner Warren B. Potter, before reported ashore, was taken off and now on its way to New York.

Consul Recognized.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The president has recognized Henry Lunk as consul of Sweden and Norway, at San Francisco, for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska.

Phelan Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The president has appointed M. Phelan, of Missouri, as United States consul general at Halifax, N. S.

Lo, the Bad Indian.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 25.—A passenger just arrived from Georgetown reports that the Apaches killed a man in Bullard's mine camp, eighty miles north of Silver City. Advice from Lordsburg says that Capt. Lee, who is pursuing the Indians, was obliged to remain two days at Canada rancho, owing to scarcity of rations. Capt. Pierce's company of scouts left Georgetown for Mule Springs with 133 mule teams, carrying provisions. The cavalry are short of supplies. News has reached here that the Indians were seen between Carlisle and Silver City going north.

A Logan Reception.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Senator Logan is to be given a reception upon his arrival from Springfield. He will be met at the depot by a committee of citizens and veterans. The latter will escort the general to the Grand Pacific where an informal reception will be held. His arrival will be announced by a salute of 103 guns, significant of the number of votes that re-elected him for the United States senate. A convention of republicans was held at the Grand Pacific, Col. Albert Taylor presiding, at which arrangements were completed for the reception.

Henry Auers Dead.

NEW STRAITSVILLE, O., May 25.—Marshal Henry Auers, who was shot by the desperado Albert Guess, is dead. He was a member in high standing of both the Odd-Fellows and the Masons, and before dying he requested to be buried by the latter order. He will be buried at Shawnee, his former home. He was well beloved by the people of Shawnee, and it is thought the majority of the mob that lynched Guess were from that place. He leaves a wife and three children. Hugh McTague, the other victim, is reported to be in a dying condition.

Miranda Anderson, aged sixty, living in Jackson county, W. Va., was burned to death by her clothes taking fire at a burning brush heap. Mrs. Ratcliff, living in Wood county, same state, lost her life in a similar manner.

EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

DARK WAR CLOUDS AGAIN GATHERING OVER ENGLAND.

Serious Complications of the Situation of Affairs in the Soudan—In India Around Herat—Parliament Wrangles—Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, May 25.—Mr. Gladstone said that the International Suez Canal conference was still in session at Paris and still engaged in its important deliberations respecting the future policy to be pursued in the management of the canal. It would be impossible, however, for the government to convey to the house any clear or satisfactory idea of the work of this conference by partial statements, and full statements could not be made pending the completion of the work of the conference. Concerning Turkey Mr. Gladstone said that England had had communications with the Porte in regard to the occupation of Suakin, but none with any other power. "Nothing is yet settled," said Mr. Gladstone, "in regard to arbitration between England and Russia, nor has it been absolutely settled who shall be the arbitrator." Mr. Gladstone added that England was still engaged in a correspondence with France about the Bosphore Egyptian incident. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, under foreign secretary, stated that the Bosphore Egyptian incident had been discussed in the House of Commons. M. de Freycinet, French foreign minister, had instructed the French consul at Cairo to assist Nabar Sacha, Egyptian prime minister, to suppress the paper, however, if it publishes matter of a hostile nature to England.

The Times returns to the Bosphore Egyptian incident for editorial discussion and makes it the subject upon which to base a general review of the whole situation in Egypt at the present moment, as affected by conflicting interests of the various European powers. In the course of this article it says: "There is too much reason to fear that a hostile combination against British influence and interests in Egypt has been organized by the European powers. Their action in respect to the Egyptian convention and in forcing the khedive by their protests to refund the five per centage which had been deducted from the amount of the coupons has been clearly intended to show that they are determined to insist upon every point against England." This opposition of the European powers to British interests in Egypt, the Times distinctly sees, must be taken into account in any determination of the future policy of England upon the Nile. "We have, however," the writer continues, "the advantage of possession, and this is a fact which just now it is not amiss to emphasize."

Warlike Situation.

LONDON, May 25.—The situation looks warlike. In the house of commons the Marquis of Hartington, secretary for war, in reply to a question by Sir Stafford Northcote stated that it was not thought by the government desirable to give the reasons for the detention of the guards at Alexandria. "It was stated by the government some time ago," added Lord Hartington, "that it was desirable to concentrate the British troops then in the Soudan for possible service elsewhere. That operation is not yet suspended." It appears that all the troops from Suakin have been ordered to remain in Egypt, in accordance with a telegram from the British government. The guards will go into garrison at Ramleh, and the other troops at Abassieh, near Cairo. Following these instructions the admiralty telegraphed orders to Portsmouth to prepare the man-of-war Cormorant for sea as rapidly as possible, and to expedite work on the ironclads Sultan, Rupert, Devastation and Polyphemus preparatory to their joining the fleet.

The Times had an article trying to allay the panic. Speaking of the order issued detaining in Egypt the guards, who were on their way home from Suakin, it said: "There is no need to attribute this action to the position of the Anglo-Russian difficulty. There is more than enough in the affairs of Egypt to enforce the necessity of precaution, if not to justify positive disquietude." Nevertheless, the stock market was affected by the reports of delay in the settlement of the Afghan question, and there was no change after 3 p. m. Toward the evening Baron de Staal, Russian minister to England, after consulting with M. Lessar, the special Russian agent here, had a long interview with Earl Granville, foreign minister, and the Earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for India, had a conference with M. Lessar and Baron de Staal.

Meanwhile there is no sign of relaxation of military work in India. Afghan advices report that reinforcements are continuously going from Candahar to Herat. It is expected that the railway will be completed to Mutch in sixty days. Material has been ordered sufficient to carry the line to Candahar.

In Parliament.

LONDON, May 25.—It was rumored that Mr. Chamberlain had resigned his seat in the cabinet, but the report proves to be untrue. It is stated, however, in well informed circles that his resignation is certain, with, perhaps, that of Sir Charles Dilke, the dissolution in the cabinet over the Crimes act having become acute.

In the house of commons Mr. Gladstone stated that the time was inopportune to explain the grounds for the renewal of the Crimes act. He denied that the government's policy in Ireland had been a failure. He declined to say whether the proposed measures would be coercive or not, but he said there were provisions which the government regarded as equitable and valuable.

Replying to numerous criticisms of the government's policy and charges of withholding information, Mr. Gladstone retorted that he feared he had already given too much information. He warned the members against utterances and criticisms which tended to strengthen the hands of the Russian war party.

Deprets Retiring.

ROME, May 25.—Signor Deprets, prime minister, has intimated to King Humbert a

wish to retire from public life on account of old age and illness. In the event of the retirement of Signor Deprets it is thought that Signor Mancini, minister for foreign affairs, will be made premier. On the other hand, it is reported that Signor Mancini intends to resign in consequence of an adverse vote of the chamber of deputies on the budget estimates.

Round About Europe.

LONDON, May 25.—No cholera is known to exist in England.

The house of lords has adjourned over Whitsuntide, to reassemble on June 6.

Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice and Princess Louise have left Windsor for Balmoral Castle.

Prince Jerome Napoleon (Plon Plon) is ill at Paris.

The French senate, in spite of the opposition of Premier Brisson, adopted, by a vote of 129 to 121, an amendment to the scrutin de liste bill, excluding foreigners from popular returns for election purposes. The Colonial Army bill passed its first reading in the chamber of deputies.

The police of St. Petersburg on the night of the 18th inst. arrested eleven anarchists in the Pesski quarter of the city and seized a number of important nihilist documents.

Emperor William is confined to his apartments with a cold. The crown prince will represent the emperor in the spring parades at Berlin and Potsdam.

Herr Wrisberg, in the representative assembly, or diet, of the duchy of Brunswick, read the proposal mentioned in the National Zeitung, of Berlin, as the one which would be laid before the bundsrath concerning the succession to the ducal throne. This proposal is that "the bundsrath should express its conviction that the administration of the government of Brunswick by the Duke of Cumberland would be incompatible with the internal peace and the security of the empire." The reading of the proposal was received with applause. A special committee of the diet was appointed to take action on the proposal.

The Official Gazette, of Berlin, announces that Emperor William has granted to Geheimrath Hansemann, on behalf of the New Guinea company, a charter confirming Emperor William's sovereignty over the company's territory, comprising that portion of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land not already in British or Dutch possession, the islands situated off the coast, and the islands of the archipelago hitherto called New Britain, now known as the Bismarck Archipelago. The company undertakes to establish and maintain state institutions and to defray the expenses of an adequate judicial administration, in return for which the company will enjoy territorial rights subject to the supreme control of the government.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

The Victims of Cincinnati's Holocaust are Laid to Rest.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The three sister cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport witnessed a spectacle such as they never saw before, and such as, it is to be hoped, they may never see again. Eleven corpses, contorted and disfigured by a violent and agonizing death, pass through their streets on their way to a resting place in the quiet cemetery. All of these deaths are the result of criminal negligence, not their own, but of three or four, or more, other persons. Who these persons are there will be ample time hereafter to find out. All thought and sympathy is with the victims of that awful carelessness, and with their weeping and bereaved families and friends.

Nine of these funerals are of as many young girls who Thursday morning went to work with a gay good-bye to friends at home. That beautiful sunny May morning they looked forward with the glad anticipation of young manhood to the happy days and years to come. They talk together as they ate their lunch at noon of that day, of beans and the picnic and frolics of the coming summer. Half an hour thereafter all were dead in their burned and blackened work-room, or on the stone pavement, five stories below. Their death was a tragedy which can never be forgotten in the three sister cities.

One of the eleven funerals is of a wife and mother snatched in one awful moment from all further opportunity to care for and support the family dependent upon her brave and loving exertions. The eleventh is of brave Johnny Sullivan, who, like a brave young Catholic martyr, gave his life to ransom the lives of the helpless girls about him. His name will live in the history of Cincinnati, a perpetual incentive to the young men of the city to nobility and self-sacrifice. Some day, in one of our parks, should stand a monument to the brave young hero.

After the Lepers.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 25.—A Mormon paper at Ogden suggested that United States Attorney Dickson and United States Commissioner McKay, were pooling their fee in unlawful cohabitation cases. The newly appointed judge of the First district, O. W. Powers, called on the grand jury and instructed them to investigate the charge. Meanwhile, the editor, has been summoned to appear before the jury, and if he fails to sustain his charge it is intimated he may be indicted for criminal libel. In the same court Thursday a Scandinavian applied for citizen ship. Judge Powers asked him if he was living in polygamy; also if he believed polygamy right. He answered no, to both questions. The church organ has remanded the judge for inquiring applicant's belief, saying it was none of his business. A miner who has long dodged arrest, has been captured, charged with unlawful cohabitation. He was at his second wife's home.

Ending of the War.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The railroad was between the trunk lines of the east is likely to end in a few days. Active negotiation and correspondence between Jay Gould and the president of the various roads indicate a settlement is looked upon with favor by them all, and a speedy restoration is probable.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway has been mulcted by one of its conductors, for \$48,750 damages. Louis Rosenweig was put off the cars for not having a ticket, although he tendered cash for his fare. While walking on the track he fell and was severely injured. The trial lasted two weeks at Erie, Pa., and the jury awarded a verdict as above.